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Try It

Help a brother on his way,
Give a lifting hand today,
Say the kindly word of cheer,
Help to dry a mourner's tear;
When you've done a kindness real,
See yourself how good you feel!

Should you meet a fellow down,
Do not greet him with a frown;
Do not turn away in scorn,
Grip his hand and say "Good morn!"
Try his little wound to heal,
See yourself how good you feel!

There's no joy compared to this;
Earth can ne'er bestow such bliss;
Help another on his way,
Have a cheerful word to say;
Then when evening shadows steal,
See yourself how good you feel!

NEW ENGLAND

Masonic Craftsman

ALFRED HAMPTON MOORHOUSE, Editor

27 Beach Street, Boston 11, Mass.

Telephone HA-6-6690

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JULY, 1949

No. 7

BREACH For what it is worth THE CRAFTSMAN gives its readers the following extract from a contemporary and invites comment or criticism from those competent to discuss the subject.

By P.G.M. O. R. JASPERSON, Wisconsin

"An event which is Masonically comparable to a rupture of diplomatic relations between nations, has recently occurred in our own sisterhood of Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Texas has broken off relations with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, actually withdrawing recognition of that body, because of its action in legitimizing the Grand Lodge of Negroes who call themselves Prince Hall Masons.

"This recognition by Massachusetts is not the whole-hearted, forthright recognition with which we are familiar and accustomed to, but it is sufficient to cause the Negro Grand Lodge to publish advertisements of forthcoming Grand Lodge communications of the Negro body stating that Prince Hall Masonry has been declared legitimate by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

"California also feels aggrieved by the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and a long drawn controversy has been precipitated by the Grand Masters of that state and of Massachusetts. Whether or not California will also withdraw recognition remains to be seen.

"A brief review of the circumstances surrounding this regrettable development may be of interest in Wisconsin, although thus far we have not been especially plagued by the Negro bodies whether Prince Hall or otherwise.

"Some time ago the idea of bringing about a better understanding between white Masons and Negroes who claim to be Masons led to a conference between officers of the Scottish Rite and some "high degree" Negroes. The latter claimed they were handicapped in combatting the rapidly growing number of 'clandestine' colored lodges because the Prince Hall affiliation had not established their legitimacy. If Prince Hall Masonry could be found to be legitimate then they would have a weapon with which to combat the lodges not of the Prince Hall persuasion.

"Good progress was made, it seems. The colored men of high degree were men of attainments and of the upper strata of the colored race. An agreement was reached, but realizing that any recognition by any but

a Grand Lodge was worthless, the matter was brought before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

"For more than 100 years this Grand Lodge had steadfastly adhered to the position that there was no legitimate Negro Masonry, but under the persuasive influence of those who wished to strengthen the position taken by the Scottish Rite, Massachusetts reversed herself and adopted a resolution which, while slightly less direct than one could wish for a complete and true bill, was sufficient to satisfy the Negroes and they at once sought to make the most of it, to the dismay of other Grand Jurisdictions where Prince Hall bodies exist.

"Texas declares that by legitimizing Prince Hall bodies, Massachusetts invaded the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas and on that ground has broken off fraternal relations with Massachusetts.

"It is frequently claimed, and rightly too, that every Grand Lodge is completely sovereign and supreme in its own territory and that it may legislate as it pleases. It may declare null and void any or all of the ancient rules and landmarks. But like excommunication in religion, withdrawal of recognition in Masonry, is a penalty not lightly to be incurred.

"Our landmarks and ancient usages are the cement that holds the numerous Grand Lodges together. Foreign correspondents spend their time scrutinizing the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges to see if they are departing from the ancient rules and practices, reporting any such departures to their respective Grand Lodges for such action as may seem fit.

"In the present case, it was the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Texas that reported on the Massachusetts action, and on its recommendation, the Grand Lodge took the momentous step of withdrawing recognition.

"**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Since this article appeared in print, news has come that the Grand Lodge of Florida has broken off relations with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

BIG THINGS Keep your life simple. Be on strict guard against subtle influences of men and society to lead you away from the simple life. Keep your life simple in a big, strong sense. True simplicity is free from self-seeking and selfishness. It manifests itself in a sincere and straightforward attitude toward others.

If you would be great, you must be simple, sincere, and strong. The simple things of the world confound the wise. The last shall be first. Realize the power and greatness of true simplicity, and endeavor to make it a pre-eminent quality in your character, work, and life.

The New England Masonic Craftsman magazine is published monthly. It is devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, and the brotherhood of man. Entered as second-class matter October 5, 1905, at the Post-office at Boston Massachusetts, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The subscription price in the United States is Two Dollars a year, elsewhere Three Dollars, payable in advance. Twenty-five cents a single copy. Address all letters to the New England Masonic Craftsman, 27 Beach Street, Boston 11, Massachusetts. For the news and advertising departments call HA-6-6690.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Alfred Hampden Moorhouse, Editor and Publisher.

ner, and personality, that you may be a constant help and inspiration to other people.

It is well to read, talk, exercise, play, study, and travel, but not to overdo any of these things. Prudence dictates a happy medium a middle course, as most conducive to the best results. Excessive work, protracted talking, and prolonged reading and studying are taxing and tiresome. To be too much occupied may spell inefficiency.

Probably when you least suspect it, you are most influencing those about you. Hence the importance of always being on your best behavior. Life is a precious thing, and opportunity to do good through example and service imposes a sacred obligation upon each and all.

Let your best self be expressed in your speech, man-

ner, and physical powers become sapped and weakened. There is a desirable disinterestedness which will prevent you from wasting your energy upon trifles and non-essentials. Learn to take pleasure in everything you do, whether it be work or play, but always avoid extremes. Experience should teach prudence and conservatism.

WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

* * * * *

We meet here today to make immortal the idealism of George Washington, the Mason, the Father of Our Country. Washington occupied a position in American public life which no man could possibly hold again. When asked to assume the office of a king, in plain terms he stated his abhorrence of the proposal. He stated, "If you have any regard for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, banish these thoughts from your mind." The unanimous vote elected him the first President of the United States.

Such is the man and Mason whose memory we honor today and whose deeds of heroism have honored the pages of our history not only as the President of the United States but also as a member of our beloved Fraternity.

A Memorial to George Washington, such as we are building, will be and has been an ideal and an inspiration to millions that the printed word would never reach.

It is the Craft's expression of faith in the principles of civil and religious liberty, of stable and orderly government—the very message of Masonry itself—those principles of which Washington was the great exemplar. We could not hope to increase the fame of Washington nor add to the enduring lustre of his name. Our purpose was, and is, to hand down to coming generations a testament of love of our Fraternity for him who was the glory of his country and a pioneer leader of Freemasonry.

A resolution which was adopted by unanimous vote on February 22, 1941; and I shall continue to call your attention each year to this resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Memorial Association shall make every effort to secure legislation by each Grand Lodge providing for the payment to the Association of one dollar (\$1.00) for each newly made Master Mason in its jurisdiction; that of the amount received from such payment there shall be set aside for maintenance of

the Memorial a sum equal to the average cost of maintenance, said average to be computed for the preceding five-year period; that any surplus of such payment over and above the said average cost of maintenance shall be transferred to and become a part of the Endowment Fund of the Association; That should the amount received from such payment be less than the average cost of maintenance, the deficit shall be made up from the receipts of the Building Fund of the Association."

Many of the Grand Masters have written to me concerning this resolution. And I want to emphasize this. It was the consensus of the majority that a maintenance fund should be established at an early date with all excess money coming from this fund being placed in the Endowment Fund. However, there were a few Grand Masters who misinterpreted my letter, feeling that I was asking for an assessment of one dollar (\$1.00) for each Mason in their Grand Jurisdiction. I want to take the opportunity at this time to make my statement more definite, namely, that the resolution as passed in 1941 specified that the collection was to be made from each NEWLY CREATED MASTER MASON.

"The Association covenants to complete the said Temple, and to establish, and securely set apart, a permanent endowment fund, or if it so be agreed between the Lodge and the Association, some other equivalent security shall be provided, and said fund or security shall be in such amount that a sound and conservative investment of the principal of the endowment fund will produce, or such other security will safely insure, an income sufficient to pay the cost of the perpetual, proper and uninterrupted operation and maintenance of the Temple, but the instruments creating said endowment fund, or other security, shall be in such form as to empower the Lodge to subject the said endowment fund, or said security, to the enforcement of the terms of this agreement.

"As a step towards the performance of the covenants contained in this section, the Association, in conformity

with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of February 22nd, 1941, covenants that the Memorial Association shall make every effort to secure legislation by each Grand Lodge providing for the payment to the Association of one dollar (\$1.00) for each newly made Master Mason in its jurisdiction; that of the amount received from such payment there shall be set aside for maintenance of the Memorial a sum equal to the average cost of maintenance, said average to be computed for the preceding five-year period; that any surplus of such payment over and above the said average cost of maintenance shall be transferred to and become a part of the Endowment Fund of the Association; that should the amount received from such payment be less than the average cost of maintenance, the deficit shall be made up from the receipts for the Building Fund of the Association."

The past year has been a building year. I know that it will be gratifying to each of you to make your pilgrimage through the building during your stay here with us and view the constructed portions of the building.

This is a summary of the work that has been done on the Memorial during 1948. The first floor of the building is well on the road to completion. The east and west corridors are complete as well as the very beautiful assembly hall.

Main floor of the building: I know that you are all looking forward to the bronze statue of Washington. As you know it requires time to build this statue.

A. The plaster figure of the George Washington statue is enroute to the bronze foundry. Contracts have been entered into for casting in bronze of the statue of Washington as prepared in plaster by the sculptor, Bryant Baker.

B. The whole of the Cryptic Lodge room, including lighting fixtures but excluding furnishings, has been completed. The furnishings will be placed early in this year.

The stained glass windows: The stained glass windows, six in number, that are to be placed in Memorial Hall are under contract. Mr. Robert M. Metcalf, an expert in art glass windows, is the artist.

In addition to the foregoing, work by other Masonic bodies has progressed as follows:

A. The Mystic Shrine on the ground floor has completed the installation of their dioramas in Room "B," murals of the children on the walls in Room "A," and murals of the "Vision of Mecca" in Room "C."

Contract for the Shrine Parade moving model in Room "B" of their quarters which is completed to be installed by early part of March.

B. The Grotto Room: The first of the tower floors, namely, the third floor. Grotto Archive Room has been completed.

Report of the distributor of the films, Film Associates Inc.

The motion pictures of the Memorial were booked for use 99 times from February 22, 1948 to February 22, 1949 which represents 11 uses per meeting months.

The Memorial now has 12 usable prints of this picture entitled "Unfinished Business." Two of these prints are out on six month loans to two Grand Lodges desiring to have them on hand for some important meetings. The balance of ten prints are available for use by any Masonic organization.

Although requests for this film have increased in the last year, the films are by no means being used to their fullest extent. The film company advises that they would be able to care for as many as 30 bookings per month with the present number of prints available. They also state that most of the requests for use come in the month of February when all prints are fully booked.

For those Grand Lodges or interested parties who would like to purchase a print of the film I might state that the film company will price it at the same figure paid by the Memorial Association.

For information regarding the booking or purchase of this picture you may get in touch with the distributors, Film Associates Inc., 440 E. Schantz Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.

The film is booked for use at no cost other than the return special delivery postage.

We also have available two sets of 72 two inch by two inch slides showing all points of interest at the Memorial. These slides also may be booked for use from the aforementioned company.

I have used films for several years at our own Masonic Home not only to bring the attention of our work to the Masons of Ohio but also for the purpose of increasing the endowment fund. We certainly are happy with the results that have been obtained. I am sure that all the lodges will enjoy seeing the films of our Memorial. May I suggest to you that your requests for films, as stated in the report of Film Associates Inc., be sent direct to the Company as that will relieve the office of the president and will be a means of having the film immediately booked for your use.

In closing may I say that every Master Mason of our land and of our generation should thrill with pride at the magnificent achievement of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. This great building, standing on Shooter's Hill, represents a Masonic dream come true—a reality made possible by the united effort of all Masonic bodies of our Fraternity.

Through the report just read, you have been advised of the consistent progress being made toward the final completion of the Memorial. Work remains to be done, if further necessary improvement is to be realized. But it will require gifts of both hands and hearts to perfect the inspiring structure, and to give to it the finished significance of a worthy Memorial to George Washington, the Mason. When this is done, the inspiring building will gloriously reflect the honor of true Masonry in our country, where it will stand for all time, a shining example of the unity of purpose

among Masons, which made the creation of its great ideal possible.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT

Brother Corbett: Most Worshipful Grand Masters, Dr. Arn, Brethren, I am on the fortunate end of this business, you raise the money—I spend it.

I sympathize, however, with your efforts in raising of money, because in a pastorate meeting in my church not long ago, I heard three pastors talking together about their difficulties. One of them said that he had a nice church in a lovely little building in the country, but, unfortunately, the Pennsylvania Railroad was not very far away and disturbed the services.

Another minister said that he was in something of the same difficulty himself, because there was a branch of the Erie along side of him, and that disturbed the services.

The third man said, "Well, you fellows just don't know what trouble is. In my church the Nickel Plate runs right up the center aisle."

I want to talk to you today, not about what has been accomplished in this building, but I do want to talk about the immediate future and the real problems which concern us and the brethren of this great Masonic Fraternity now immediately ahead of us. As you know, this building is a memorial to Washington, The Man and Mason. The heart of this whole project is the great statue of Washington, which is the gem about to be placed in the setting. Everything in this building from top to bottom and every room is a part of the frame of this great statue to Washington.

At this moment, the heroic plaster cast is in the hands of The Gorham Company as Dr. Arn told you, and the process of casting in bronze this 17 foot 3 inch statue is under way.

I doubt if many of you realize what a tremendous operation that is. You know that the sculptor's job, to begin with, is to make a small model. From that he makes the larger models. These are first made of clay or wax, and then they are cast in plaster, and the photographic study you see in the great hall, is not put there solely for the purpose of indicating to you where the statue will be placed. Several placements were made at slightly different scales in order that the sculptor and the architect might determine the exact size statue that will perfectly fit the place and the niche which has been set for it.

Then the sculptor starts work on the full size model. The statue is over seventeen feet tall, from foot to head. That is an enormous piece of work and that is all made in plasterine. Then that has to be cast in turn in plaster. Then the whole great thing has to be shipped to the bronze foundry and there, piece by piece, it is reformed again in a sand bar and the bronze poured into the mold.

A great deal of time is involved in this operation, very careful and technical work and a long time has to be allowed for the bronze to cool properly before it can be removed from the sand, and then the whole

thing again assembled and finally shipped here and set up in place.

Under the contract as it now stands, that statue will be in place in November of this year, so that a year from now the time will come to unveil the statue.

It seems to me that here is a time which not only has Masonic significance, but it has a nationwide significance. The unveiling of the statue of the Father of his Country will pass beyond national significance because anything that concerns the life of Washington is an international affair; it is a worldwide affair; it is worldwide news and it is of worldwide importance, and I believe that it is part of the function of this gathering here to see that that ceremony is carried off with effectiveness and force, and public interest will make that affair a worldwide occasion.

It is a problem which must be done and it must be done most effectively and most efficiently, and I trust that this Association will give it full attention. Thank you.

INVESTMENTS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, the following purchase of U. S. Treasury Bonds was made:

For the Endowment Fund:
2 1/2%, Series G, 1969 \$50,000.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES TO FEBRUARY 10TH, 1949

Building Construction	\$4,103,995.43
Grounds Construction	266,102.55
Administrative & General Expense	322,802.66
Purchase of Land	73,313.88
Building Maintenance	197,643.36
Grounds Maintenance	61,578.06

Total \$5,025,435.94

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Following is a report of the financial transactions of the Association for the period from February 10, 1948 to February 10, 1949:

BUILDING FUND

Receipts

From Grand Lodges and Masonic Bodies on Feb. 23, 1948	\$208,907.54
Contribution, E. E. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Contribution, E. M. Green, Washburn, Me.	10.00
Arizona Lodges: Doric No. 26, \$9. Winkelman No. 24, \$3. Nogales No. 11, \$10.	22.00
Bourbon Lodge No. 227, Bourbon, Indiana	75.00
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	3,500.00
Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, Lancaster, Pa.	500.00
Brethren of Dayton, Ohio	2.00
Arizona Lodges: Bowie No. 33, \$6. Clarksdale No. 25, \$2	8.00
Orient Lodge No. 2, Logansport, Indiana	2.00
Brother R. P. Munger, Dayton, Ohio	10.00
Sale of Frame Windows	75.00
Sale of Oil Stove and Tank	40.00
Brother E. C. Gordon, Earl Park, Indiana	1.00
Elizabethtown Lodge No. 249, Columbus, Indiana	5.50

Supreme Guardian Council, Int. Order Job's Daughters	184.40
New Castle Lodge No. 91, New Castle, Indiana	1.00
St. Thomas Lodge No. 306, Colby, Kansas	25.00
Shelby Lodge No. 28, Shelbyville, Indiana	1.00
Belle River Lodge No. 327, Patriot, Indiana	9.00
Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, Anderson, Indiana	32.00
Albert Pike Lodge No. 174, Langley, South Carolina	5.00
Ajo Lodge No. 36, Ajo, Arizona	9.00
Ossian Lodge No. 297, Ossian, Indiana	3.00
Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S., Reimbursement for Maintenance, Heat, Light, and Janitor Service, 9 mos. to 2/28/49 @ \$150	1,350.00
Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va.	4,000.00
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bonds	8,774.65
Contribution Box	2,057.14
Reimbursements for Heat and Light, Meetings in Memorial	447.50
	\$231,099.73
\$110,000. U. S. Treasury Bonds Sold	110,425.00
	\$341,524.73
Cash Balances on hand, February 10, 1948:	
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	\$ 7,248.86
Hamilton National Bank, Washington, D. C.	13,037.30
First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.	12,949.16
Petty Cash Fund	100.00
Total to be accounted for	33,335.32
	\$374,860.05
DISBURSEMENTS	
Building Construction	
Harvey Wiley Corbett, Architect:	
Professional Services	\$10,814.65
Traveling Expense	645.82
11,460.47	
Eugene Simpson & Brother, General Contractors:	
Cryptic Lodge Room	29,522.87
Dining Room and Kitchen	4,512.59
North and South Corridors, First Floor	4,046.20
Removing Trash and Cleaning	724.31
Building Sidewalks & Lawn Areas, Upper Terrace	1,534.97
Placing Cinders on Service Roadway	512.39
Seeding Lawn Areas, Upper Terrace	265.99
Making and Fitting Screens for First Floor	317.93
Work in con. with New Bronze Doors, Bronze Grilles and Sash	2,475.31
Lead coated Copper Roofs over Auditorium and Portico	24,098.45
Screen Door for Kitchen	37.29
Work in con. with Elevator Shafts	32,616.11
Work in con. with Assembly Hall	31,425.92
	132,090.33
Alexandria Water Company, one-half	50.48

Bryant Baker, Sculptor, on acct. of Statue	19,000.00
Robert M. Metcalf, on acct. Stained Glass Windows	2,000.00
Otis Elevator Company, 70% of Contract	60,643.80
Sterling Bronze Company, Bronze Wall Lamps in Memorial Hall	930.00
Superb Bronze & Iron Company, Bronze Doors, Grilles and Sash for First Floor	48,400.00
Virginia Electric & Power Company, one-half	1,350.00
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, part	100.00
Total Building Construction	\$276,025.08
Building Maintenance	
Eugene Simpson & Brother, General Contractors:	
Painting Auditorium Corridor and Anterooms	\$ 381.45
Replacing Tile on Roof	215.58
Closing in Skylight	63.35
Building Bulkhead and Ditching at Heat. Plant	41.10
Moving Iron Ladder on Roof	15.43
Painting Grilles and Windows of Building	2,251.37
Placing Doors, Heating Plant	37.77
	3,006.05
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Stove Parts	3.64
Detex Watchlock Corp., Box Clock Dials	3.38
Standard Eng. Company, Repair Refrigerator	9.24
R. T. Nuckols, Clear Drain Pipe	17.50
John G. Webster, 2 Gas Heaters for Offices	92.00
Luckett Hardware Store, Supplies	6.31
R. T. Nuckols, Repair Waterfeeder, Heat. Plant	17.30
R. T. Nuckols, Pipe and connect Gas Heaters	253.00
Southern Iron Works, Metal Chamber to Chimney	127.00
I. Harry Jones & Son, Lining Drapes & Valances in Auditorium	320.00
Cleaning Materials, Mops, Soap, Disinfectants, etc.,	369.13
Insurance, Graham & Ogden, Workmen's Compensation	142.40
Insurance District Agency Company, Beiler, 3 years	70.00
Alexandria Water Company, one-half	50.00
K. E. Blunt, Kerosene	43.21
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, part	200.00
Walter C. Davis, Electrical Repairs and parts	171.65
Griffith-Consumers Company, Fuel Oil	2,483.48
R. E. Knight & Sons, Supplies	240.52
Bennett Moore, Lettering on Doors	33.70
Rosslyn Gas Company	61.11
Virginia Electric & Power Company, one-half	1,350.55
Miscellaneous Purchases, Petty Cash	21.74
Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22:	
American District Telegraph Company, Rental of Alarm System	340.20
Eugene Simpson & Brother, Lights and Tiling in Runway to Replica Lodge	175.41
Bender Bros., Repairs to Water Cooler	3.00
C. Philip Heishley, Custodian, Salary:	
net \$3,170.40 WH Tax \$114.60	3,285.00

Asst. Custodian, net \$36.00 WH Tax \$1.50	37.50	3,841.11
Payrolls, net \$13,573.35 Withholding Tax 627.85	14,201.20	
Total Building Maintenance	\$ 27,135.22	
Grounds Maintenance		
Eugene Simpson & Brother, General Contractors:		
Repairs to Roadway	33.08	
Potomac Repair Service, Sharpening Mowers, etc.,	48.55	
William E. Dente, Taking up 2 Boxwood Plants	25.00	
Virginia Contracting & Equipment Company, Making Ditches	79.50	
Emmett D. Suddarth, Hire of Large Power Scythe	47.25	
Luckett Hardware Store, Supplies	10.46	
Alexandria Water Company	21.12	
C. F. Armiger, Inc., Mower parts and Repairs	127.74	
R. E. Knight & Sons, Supplies	48.20	
Masonic View Service Station, Gasoline and Oil	56.06	
Miscellaneous Purchases, Petty Cash	21.52	
Payrolls, net \$3,989.10, Withholding Tax \$105.20	4,094.30	
Total Grounds Maintenance	\$ 4,612.78	
General Disbursements		
Building Construction		\$276,025.08
Building Maintenance		27,135.22
Grounds Maintenance		4,612.78
General Disbursements		17,655.15
Total General Disbursements		\$ 17,655.15
Summary of Disbursements		
Building Construction		
Building Maintenance		
Grounds Maintenance		
General Disbursements		
Expense, Officers and Directors	2,616.96	
Treasurer of Virginia, Corporation Tax for 1948	5.00	
Charles E. Hood, Bond, Secretary-Treasurer	62.50	
Blackistone, Inc., Flowers for Sarkis H. Nahigian	16.75	
National Met. Bank, Rental of Safe Deposit Box	8.40	
Treasurer of Virginia, Corporation Tax for 1949	5.00	
Expenses, Annual Meeting:		
Capital Transit Company, Transportation	269.10	
Robert Bowdler, Wreath, Mount Vernon	15.00	
American Amplifier Co., Amplifier System	105.00	
Hotel Statler, Room for Directors' Meeting	30.00	
Alderson Reporting Company	97.30	
F. W. Lafrentz Company, Annual Audit	75.00	
Batt, Bates & Company, Mimeo-graph Minutes	9.15	
L. D. Proudley, Preparing Copy for Minutes	50.00	
Wm. E. Lee Company, Envelopes for Minutes	32.30	
Gibson Brothers, Inc., Printing Annual Minutes	771.46	
Postage for Mailing Minutes	41.05	
Gibson Brothers, Inc., Annual Invitations	25.75	
Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, Luncheon Supplies	2,713.06	
District Agency Company, Public Liability Insurance	142.30	
Office Supplies, Wm. E. Lee Co., 29.20, Petty Cash 7.50	36.70	
Printing, Stationery, Folders, Cards, etc.	780.61	

Six \$1,000 bonds Nos. 191947H; 191948J; 191949K; 191950L; 457279K; 457280L	6,000.00	46,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1967-72: One \$5,000 bond No. 51121A	5,000.00	
Three \$1,000 bonds Nos. 283871A; 283872B; 283873C	3,000.00	8,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bond, 2½%, 1967-72: One \$10,000 bond No. 124543C	10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1967-72: Two \$10,000 bonds Nos. 84366F; 84367H	20,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1967-72: Five \$10,000 bonds Nos. 145486F; 145487H; 145488J; 145489K; 145490L	50,000.00	
Total U. S. Treasury Bonds	\$240,000.00	
ENDOWMENT FUND		
<i>Receipts</i>		
Grand Lodge of North Dakota	\$ 825.00	
Grand Lodge of Delaware	459.00	
Grand Lodge of Rhode Island	2,000.00	
Grand Lodge of New Jersey	5,300.00	
Grand Lodge of New Hampshire	1,766.00	
Grand Lodge of Nebraska	2,500.00	
Grand Lodge of Connecticut	2,236.50	
Grand Lodge of New York	20,000.00	
Grand Lodge of Iowa	3,073.00	
Grand Lodge of Nevada	479.40	
Grand Lodge of Maine	2,800.00	
Contribution from a Friend	10.00	
Frank H. Thompson, Lakeland, Fla., Life Membership	100.00	
Grand Lodge of Vermont	817.00	
Contribution from a Friend	50.00	
Grand Lodge of New Mexico	725.00	
	\$ 43,140.90	
Interest received, Hamilton National Bank	3.10	
Interest received, First National Bank	18.08	
Interest received, U. S. Treasury Bonds	5,120.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 48,282.08	
Cash balances on hand, February 10, 1948	8,089.64	
Total to be Accounted For	\$ 56,371.72	
<i>Disbursements</i>		
Purchase of 4 \$10,000 U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series G	40,000	
Purchase of 2 \$5,000 U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series G	10,000	\$ 50,000.00
Balance on hand, Feb. 10, 1949	\$ 6,371.72	
Balance, Hamilton National Bank	315.20	
Balance, First National Bank	6,056.52	6,371.72
Assets		
Balances in Saving Accounts	\$ 6,371.72	
U. S. Treasury Bonds as per list attached	229,000.00	

U. S. Treasury Bonds 1 \$500. Series F, due 1959, No. D562891F	370.00	\$229,370.00
Total Assets		\$235,741.72
<i>Assets—Endowment Fund</i>		
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1949-53: Two \$5,000 bonds Nos. 7164D; 2823F	\$ 10,000.00	
Three \$1,000 bonds Nos. 79896F; 79897H; 106467H	3,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1952-54: One \$10,000 bond No. 23749K	10,000.00	
Two \$1,000 bonds Nos. 38610L; 38615E	2,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, Series G—1954: Seven \$1,000 bonds Nos. M671834 to M671840 inc.	7,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1964-69: One \$10,000 bond No. 26466F	10,000.00	
One \$5,000 bond No. 17952B	5,000.00	
Two \$1,000 bonds Nos. 113977H; 113978J	2,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1965-70: Two \$10,000 bonds Nos. 97191A; 97192B	20,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, 1967-72: Three \$10,000 bonds Nos. 43557H; 43558J; 43559K	30,000.00	
Two \$1,000 bonds Nos. 283869K; 283870L	2,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2¾%, 1960-65: One \$5,000 bond No. 9747H	5,000.00	
Three \$1,000 bonds Nos. 34471A; 34465E; 34466F	3,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, Series G—1958: Three \$10,000 bonds Nos. X681911G; X681912G; X681913G	30,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, Series G—1959: Four \$10,000 bonds Nos. X774815G; X774816G; X774817G; X774818G	40,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½%, Series G—1960: Two \$5,000 bonds Nos. V843974G; V843982G	10,000.00	
Four \$10,000 bonds Nos. X820730G; X820731G; X820732G; X820733G	40,000.00	
	\$229,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bond—Series F. No. D562891F; One Due 1959 for \$500.00	370.00	
Total U. S. Treasury Bonds	\$229,370.00	
February 10, 1949		
<i>Summary of Assets</i>		
Building Fund, Cash	\$ 49,431.82	
Building Fund, U. S. Treasury Bonds	\$240,000.00	\$289,431.82
Endowment Fund, Cash	\$ 6,371.72	
Endowment Fund, U. S. Treasury Bonds	229,370.00	235,741.72
Total Assets		\$25,173.54
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Withholding Tax in February, 1949, not paid	59.10	
Net Assets in the several funds	\$25,114.44	

LAFAYETTE'S LIFE REVIEWED

The "man on horseback" catches the public eye whether he be flesh and blood, stone or bronze. Where Washington Street and Capitol Avenue converge in Hartford the bronze figure of General Lafayette, a Brother Mason, astride a bronze horse, guards the southern entrance to Bushnell Park and the state capitol building. The flame of freedom that burned so steadily in this French nobleman's breast fired him also with dreams of fame and glory which were abundantly realized, thanks to the American Revolution.

In recognition of his love of liberty, his ardent friendship for America and his devotion to General George Washington, a fellow Mason, it is well to review this celebrated brother's life from the vantage point of accumulated history.

When he was made a Mason, we know not, nor in what lodge. One of Masonry's great historians declares it was at Morristown, N. J., in an Army lodge. Other authorities say he was initiated in an army lodge in the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, Pa. What does Lafayette himself say? In an address to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee on May 4, 1825, he told his Brother Masons he was initiated before he came to America the first time in 1777. Masonic scholars know that French Masonry at that time raised Lewes Masons under the age of 21. Lafayette was under 20 years of age when he came here, thus it can be conceded he was a Lewes Mason.

As an officer on General Washington's staff he was a Mason among a large group of Masons, and did not as some tradition holds become a member at Philadelphia on his last visit to America, 1824-25. No doubt hovers over Lafayette's pride and loyalty in his Masonry for on his last visit to America, the Masons of large cities and small, entertained him at banquets and receptions throughout the then 24 states of the Union. Near the close of his life, and on his 72nd birthday, September 6, 1829, the Masonic lodges of Lyons, France, gave him a great banquet.

Lafayette came to America two years after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He it was who financed the voyage on the ship "Victoire." Accompanying him were fifteen officers among whom Baron deKalb, a German with French Army training, was the best qualified by service and ability to become an asset to the American Cause.

The King of France and the King of Spain had both endeavored to prevent the "Victoire" and Lafayette from accomplishing this wild scheme for fear of repercussions with England but Lafayette by his success in this enterprise leaped in one bound from a little known courtier to immediate fame.

Adventurers all, they were a happy crew of youths satisfied to have a good time and let Lafayette pay all the bills. What motives actuated them? It is safe to say high adventure is what stirred them to leave the Mother Country to shed their blood in America if

need be. Lafayette, an unusual lad and precocious, was motivated by fame and glory but also he was grounded in deep hatred for England and a wish to contribute towards her defeat because of the treatment England had administered to France.

This shipload of young firebrands finally touched the shores of South Carolina, and they fared better than the average adventurers. Recognition was given them by society at Charleston because they were young men of title. Ten days were consumed in banquets and receptions at that aristocratic city. Lafayette was prodigal with his wealth then as always. After seeing General Moultrie's soldiers at the fort on Sullivan's Island, the marquis presented money to buy clothing and arms for 100 of the barefoot and poorly clad soldiers.

Lafayette came to America with credentials from Silas Deane, our representative, in Paris, which he duly presented to the Continental Congress when he reached Philadelphia. Sometime afterward Benjamin Franklin, who was also in Paris, wrote Washington a letter in which he spoke highly of Lafayette and his connections. It had taken the French youngsters a month and two days to reach Philadelphia. They travelled in state, four carriages and some extra horses. They arrived in Philadelphia, July 27th, prepared to victimize Congress but they were bitterly disappointed in the reception accorded them. To be exact, they were not welcome.

The war had attracted scores of military adventurers not only from all parts of Europe but South America as well. Lafayette's band could not even speak the English language but their leader had been making progress on the ocean and after arrival. When one applies the cold light of reason on Lafayette and his friends, one is amazed to see this nineteen-year-old boy and his French compatriots badgering Congress for commissions. Would they enlist in the Cause as humble privates and take their chances of promotion? No, not them. These chaps who had not even smelled gunpowder wanted nothing less than officers' commissions with command of regiments, brigades and divisions. They had either a low estimate of our army or a lofty opinion of themselves. One would also remember that American officers looked with a cold and fishy eye on any foreign adventurers maneuvering for commissions that would prevent their own promotion.

Jealousy is a marked characteristic of the Army. Lafayette came to America two years after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He it was who financed the voyage on the ship "Victoire." Accompanying him were fifteen officers among whom Baron deKalb, a German with French Army training, was the best qualified by service and ability to become an asset to the American Cause.

But the impossible sometimes happens. This was the case where the pen was mightier than the sword. Lafayette wrote a letter to Congress for just two favors: the one to serve without pay, at his own expense, and the other that he be allowed to serve first as a volunteer. This took the frost out of Congress.

The legislators began to speculate on French loans, gifts of money, also recognition by the French government. Furthermore they began to consider that this young nobleman, Lafayette, might be a considerable in-

fluence in the Revolutionary cause. They would have been amazed if they could have peered into the future and be made aware that ships from the French navy and an army of soldiers would come to our shores to aid us partly because of Lafayette's influence. Congress clinched affairs for Lafayette by making him a major general, July 31, 1777, to be attached to General George Washington's staff in an honorary capacity. Baron deKalb also fared as well. He became a major general. Lafayette was no longer the Marquis of LaGrange, but General Lafayette, of the Continental Army and the rest of his life he wore the title of "General" proudly.

Washington's reaction to this appointment of Lafayette was anything but happy. He knew the average American officer and particularly his generals would be affronted by this seemingly wild action of Congress. The commander-in-chief wrote Congress about it and found that Lafayette was intended only to be an ornament at GHQ. But said Congress, if Washington wanted to use his own judgment it was permissible.

Then Washington knew the young fledgling could not fly. He kept him at headquarters. He was often in the companionship of the youngest major general, Washington, the austere, and somewhat lacking in affection, finally grew to look upon this stranger with the devotion of a father to a son. This did not happen suddenly, nevertheless his treatment of Lafayette became more and more generous and fatherly as time went on. Lafayette, on his part, idolized his commander and by prudence and wisdom made sure not to offend him. This mutual devotion continued without a break during the lifetime of the two.



SOME FAMOUS MASONS

ON FOREIGN STAMPS

Mozart (Austria) composed Masonic music, especially the opera "The Magic Flute."

Napoleon (France) became a Mason probably between 1795-98. The Empress Josephine was patroness of a Woman's Auxiliary, forerunner of the Order of Eastern Star.

Garibaldi (Italy) was Grand Master of Palermo in 1860.

Louis Kossuth (Hungary) was made a Mason "at sight" in Cincinnati in 1852.

Goethe (Germany) wrote the poem "A Mason's Ways," and "Wilhelm Meister."

Lessing (Germany) wrote "Nathan the Wise."

Schiller, Goethe, and Lessing collaborated in a Masonic play, "The Three Rings" which was produced in Weimar.

Franz Joseph Haydn (Austria).

Daniel O'Connell (Ireland). In 1783 Pope Clement XII issued a Bull excommunication every Mason in the world. When a promulgation was published in Ireland, O'Connell was given an ultimatum—Give up his religion or his Masonic membership. He gave up the membership.

Frederick the Great (Germany) became a Mason at Brunswick in 1738.

William Hogarth, England, his painting "Night" is the most famous of Masonic pictures.

Lord Kitchener, England, was District Grand Master in Egypt and India.

Samuel Wesley, England, was organist for Grand Lodges.

Edwin Booth, American actor.

Robert Burns, Scotland, the "Masonic Laureate of Scotland," wrote Masonic songs still sung in lodges.

Jose de San Martin (Argentina and Peru).

Simon Bolivar (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Bolivia).

As a matter of interest to the Fraternity, the following well-known men were, or are, Masons:

Jean Sibelius, Finland, was a musician for Grand Lodges.

Paul I (Russia) became a Mason about 1796. The next year he ordered the suppression of Masonry throughout Russia after he had become Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, an anti-Masonic organization.

Edward VII, Edward VIII, and George VI (England). Edward VII was Grand Grand Master.

Will Rogers (Nicaragua).

Bernardo O'Higgins (Chile).

What manner of man was Lafayette? He was almost six feet tall, light complexioned, wide expressive eyes of blue-gray, and a forehead that retreated so sharply to his back head that it became his most noticeable characteristic. Like many of the nobility he was privately tutored and also like many of them craved for a military career for which he had some preparation.

His father was Michael Louis de Mottier, who at the age of 24, fell at the battle of Minden, in the Seven Years War. He was colonel of the Grenadiers of France. Although a poor man he had married wealth, in Mlle. de la Riviere, daughter of a marquis, and Lafayette, the son, was born September 6, 1757, hardly a month after his father's death. The name he received was Marie Joseph Paul Joseph Roche Ives Gilbert de Mottier. The early death of his mother placed him in possession of a large fortune. He was married at the age of 16 to Mlle. Mariel Adrienne de Noailles, daughter of the Duc d'Ayen. His bride was fourteen. Both were of the nobility but of a higher level of character than many in the corrupt French court of Louis XV and Louis XVI. The young husband was bitten with the insatiable desire for fame and glory. The wife was faithful to him through the years of peril and imprisonment. She had a strong religious faith always, which her husband did not share. He left France for America without telling his pregnant wife of his plans and some of his detractors held this against him. Had he stayed and passed his time in the French Court he might have gone to the guillotine. Henriette, his first child, died in infancy. The Lafayettes had two other daughters and a son, named George Washington Lafayette.

July, 1949

MASONIC CRAFTSMAN

Rudyard Kipling, England, wrote Masonic poems and stories.

Sir Walter Scott, Scotland.
Jonathan Swift, England.
Samuel Johnson, England.

Lafayette, France, became a Mason in the United States, probably in a military camp, and visited many Grand Lodges here.

Paul Revere, initiated in St. Andrews Lodge in Boston 1761, became Grand Master in 1770; Royal Arch Mason 1770; Senior Grand Warden and Grand Master 1795, '96, '97.

Admiral Byrd and his pilot Bernt Balchen dropped Masonic flags on the North and South Poles. The Globe, a Masonic symbol, is shown on the Byrd stamp A234.

—*Grand Lodge Bulletin (Iowa)*.

QUOTATIONS

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him! If he pays you wages that supply you with bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution that he represents.—*Elbert Hubbard*.

Masonry is not an exposition of a new manufactured ritual, nor is it a new revelation. It expresses the underlying principles which govern all the religions the world has loved, and is founded upon the accumulated traditions which are necessities to humanity.—*Sir Gilbert Parker*.

Freemasonry has a great part to play in these days when men are groping for the Light. Let us, as Masons, have the valour and the courage to carry into every situation and every relationship those great ideals and principles for which our Order stands.—*M. W. Bro. T. H. Simpson, Grand Master, Ontario*.

"Imagine not that you will become a Mason by learning what is commonly called the "Work", or even by becoming familiar with our traditions. Masonry has a history, a literature, a Philosophy. Its allegories and traditions will teach you much."—*Albert Pike*.

"No power under Heaven is strong enough to overthrow the principles of Freemasonry. They are founded upon the rock of truth, brotherly love, service and tolerance to all."—*Exchange*.

A Mason's prayer should be that of George Eliot: "Give me no light, great Heaven, but such as turns to energy of human fellowship."—*Masonic World*.

July, 1949

"All who are working for the spiritual upliftment of their fellow countrymen are working for humanity, and all who are working for humanity are working for their own land."—*Giuseppe Massini*.

Tyranny is not easily conquered, yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly. It is dearness only that gives everything its value, and it would be strange if so celestial an article as Freedom should not be lightly rated.—*The Freemason*.

FOR TRUTH AND FREEDOM

Some day, when the cloud of prejudice has been dispelled by the searchlight of Truth, the world will honor Masonry for its heroic service to freedom of thought and freedom of faith. No part of its

ministry has been more noble, no principle of its teaching has been more precious than its age-long and unwavering demand for the right and duty of every soul to seek that light by which no man was ever injured, and that Truth which makes him free. Down through the ages—often where human conscience was dragged as a slave at the wheel of the ecclesiastical chariot—always and every where, Masonry has stood for the right of the soul to know the Truth, and to look up unbidden from the lap of the earth unto the face of Him in whose great hand it stands.

Not freedom from faith, but freedom of faith, has been its watchword, on the ground that as despotism is the mother of anarchy, so bigoted dogmatism is the prolific source of skepticism.

—*Joseph Fort Newton*.

GREAT MEN (?)

The fact that a large number of great men are Masons brings forth the question:

Are they great because they are Masons or are they Masons because they are great?

It's like trying to discover which came first—the hen or the egg. But the answer probably is that the inherent qualities which have made these men good Masons are the same that have made them great men. Masonry, above all, is a philosophy of living. The good Mason, whether he achieve greatness in the eyes of the world or not, will develop greatness of spirit and understanding in his own living.

GIVING OF OURSELVES

Human sacrifices were placed in the foundations or under the footing stones of great buildings and walls of the early

days. It was believed this gave strength and solidarity to the foundations. Today we do not sacrifice the lives of others but many sacrifice their own lives in the service of others, in the service of Christianity or some other great cause. They sacrifice their lives in building solid foundations for the things in which they believe. Cures for dread diseases have been found through the sacrifices of those who offered their lives for the benefit of others. The foundations of the republic have been given solidarity by the sacrifices of those who believed in America. We have learned what those of early years did not know, that nothing is gained by sacrificing others. We must give of ourselves.

—*Oregon Mason*.

FROM ENGLAND

A curious feature of the result of sending food parcels to Masons and their relatives in Great Britain (sent to names supplied us by Grand Secretary Sydney A. White) is the number of replies which come from brethren ordinarily in good circumstances, financially able to buy what they need, but who cannot obtain what they require because of the absence of good food and meats from the market.

Here is such a letter of unusual interest, because of the picture it draws of a University Lodge:

Marygold House,
Oxford
6th April, 1949

Carl H. Claudio,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I acknowledge with grateful thanks the gift parcel from your Association which arrived a short time ago. The contents of the parcel were very much appreciated as the austerity diet, upon which we have lived for almost ten years, is so very uninteresting and lacks so many essentials.

The amount of rations, i.e. meat, fats and sugar, is far below the amount contained in the diet of the unemployed and the poorest sections of the British community in pre-war days. Many of us, used to good living, have found our efficiency and interest in work declining, and see little prospect of improvement. Therefore, we regard it as a delightful and pleasant act of Masonic friendliness of your Association to go to so much trouble and expense to send these gift parcels, which are so much appreciated by the recipients.

The Lodge of which I have the honour to be Secretary has membership restricted to matriculated members of Oxford University. A few resident dons occupy the

senior offices, and undergraduates are initiated in large numbers, sometimes as many as eight or nine at one ceremony. Some of these young men who are initiated soon after coming up to the University, take the junior offices very competently indeed in their second or third year.

We have members still on the Register and many former members now resident in the United States and a good part of my time is occupied in replying to their letters. So many all over the world write to me to tell me of their present activities and to keep contact with their Mother Lodge.

There is a Lodge in Cambridge similarly constituted, with which we are in constant fraternal relationship; the Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 859.

The dress worn by the Officers of the Lodge is Court dress, i.e. knee breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes. The appearance of the Officers thus clad is always remarked upon by visiting brethren.

Our next meeting is on 30th April, at which I hope to be present well filled from the contents of the parcel you so kindly sent me.

With fraternal greetings and all good wishes,

I am,
Yours very sincerely,
W. CLIVE SAXTON.

GRATITUDE FROM GREECE
Through its European Masonic Relief Fund the Association sent a quantity of packages of food to the Masons in Greece.

Here are some letters of appreciation. Particular attention is called to those brethren in Athens who gave up the food to needy and hungry children; surely our helping hand to them inspired them with a similar desire to help others.

All the letters are addressed to The Masonic Service Association.

R. L. "MELIS" No. 76
Ahernen Street No. 19, Athens
April 2, 1949

Dear Brethren:

The Grand Lodge (Grand Orient) of Greece, has put at the disposal of our Lodge lately 32 sealed C.A.R.E. parcels, from a quantity which was sent to them by your good selves. We had instructions to distribute them to the most in need members of our Lodge.

Our Lodge maintains in two of the poorest districts of Athens, two Night-Schools for poor children who work during the day for their living. Our Lodge provides them with tuition, books, stationery and medical attention, all free of

charge. The number of students enrolled this year is 373 for both schools.

The members of our Lodge have unanimously decided to distribute all the above mentioned foodstuffs to the students of our Night-Schools, in spite of the fact that, owing to their being numerous, each would get very little.

A committee presided over by the Master of the Lodge distributed the "presents" to the students and we wish to assure you it was a grand sight to witness the pleasure and the delight with which these presents were accepted.

We wish to thank you very warmly for your gifts and it is a privilege for us to be able to extend to you the gratitude of our pupils, those poor unfortunate children whom Fate has thrown, from their earliest youth, into the struggle for existence.

The R.W. Master
ALEX TZAZOPOULOS

Athens, April 11th, 1949.

Dear Sirs:
We beg to inform you that members of the Masonic Lodge "S.enderbey No. 1" of Athens had the kindness to offer to our Institution 50 boxes containing canned foodstuffs, etc. As we are informed these boxes were offered by you to the Grand Lodge of Greece and that the above members although suffering preferred to offer them to the refugee children who escaped the communism danger and found sanctuary in this Refugee Children's House "Madonna".

Yours sincerely,
The President,
JII, BRAVOS.

Athens, April 11th, 1949.

Dear Sirs:
On behalf of the 500 pupils of this Night School "Madonna" we beg to express our best thanks for your offer of 3707 pieces of canned foodstuff which were delivered by the Grand Lodge of Greece.

Enclosed please find photograph of their distribution to the poor children.

Yours Gratefully,
C. C. KROWARI,
Secretary.

Lodge The "Sun" No. 99
East of Zante, Greece
1st April 1949

Dears Br.; Brs.;
It is with particular satisfaction and gratitude that the Lodge "Sun" No. 99 confirms the receipt of the despatched 16 food parcels through the Athens Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Greece.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR

Our Masonic philosophy from its inception has embraced the idea of the dignity of labour. Work was never considered a disgrace or something to be avoided; it was noble and the most important part of a man's life. The ideals of the operative Masons who built the great cathedrals and beautiful buildings in the Gothic era were not to do as little as possible or enough to get by the overseer. Their job was to do as much as they could for the agreed wage and, what was just as important, to see how well they could do it. Thus did they justify the degree of Master.

We seem to have gotten away from these ideals. Service to our fellow man is of secondary importance to "how much do we get." The duty of each and everyone of us is to work for our fellow man regardless of profit. What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul. The great Creator never intended us to loaf through our existence, we were born to have specific experience.

The age-old institution of Masonry has weathered depressions, revolutions, social upheavals; it has seen nations rise and fall but its lessons have not changed, they are as changeless as time and today, as ever, the work laid down on the trestle board is the important part of our lives and the dignity and grandeur of labour is enshrined in our hearts.—*Philip H. Coad.*

a better and nobler life, and broadens a man's knowledge of his duty to God and his fellowman. It is a mistake to suppose that Freemasonry can make a man live better, but it puts within his grasp those moral precepts which, if he follows their literal meaning will make him a better husband and father, a better neighbor and an altogether better man. There is no plausible reason why a Mason should go radically wrong. The greatest teachings ever written and enforced come from the great Architect of the Universe; and a Mason has no excuse for not knowing what is right and just in his attitude to his fellowman.

The conception that because a man has passed through the ceremonies of Initiation, Passing and Raising he is necessarily a genuine Freemason is so far from the truth as the East is from the West. A genuine Mason is a good man, a man who is willing to make sacrifices of time, money and opportunity on behalf of his brother man. When he observes a brother stepping from the path of honour and good citizenship he should in a friendly spirit warn him for the sake of his family, his lodge, his country and himself to seek to lead him in the right path. There should be on his part an alert readiness to render service to a distressed brother, give him cheer and encouragement whenever necessary, and do to another what he would appreciate being done to himself, if he were similarly placed.

—*"The Masonic Record."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It was the firm purpose of Abraham Lincoln to petition the Masonic lodge at Springfield, Ill., following the expiration of his second term as President, but because of an assassin's bullet he did not live to realize his ambition, however, it can always be stated that Lincoln was indeed a Mason at heart. His Vice-President Andrew Johnson, who six weeks after his inauguration succeeded to the Presidency was an extremely active Mason and belonged to both York and Scottish Rites.—*J. Fairbairn Smith, F.P.S.*

STAND ERECT

Hearing that admonition given hundreds of times in a Masonic room causes a Master Mason to pause and reflect. A flood of thoughts sweeps the memory, and one is reminded that it takes courage for a young man to stand firmly erect as he reflects that outside those tyed doors others are bowing and fawning for praise and power. In passing, it may be said that it takes courage for a Master Mason to do his duty in silence and obscurity while he sees the profane prosper and grow famous while neglecting sacred obligations. But even so, let's remember that a Mason "Stands Erect."

WHAT IT MEANS

TO BE A FREEMASON

A mistaken but prevalent idea in some circles today is that membership of a Masonic lodge completes the necessary qualifications of a Mason—a conception so circumscribed, it is impossible for him to go astray.

It is well that all brethren should bear in mind that Freemasonry is a series of moral teachings, it points the way to

Freemasonry has nothing to gain by its members publishing on the housetops that they have been received into this field, but it will gain immensely if they will let it be seen that, having been brought face to face with its great ideals and teachings, their own lives have been enriched and ennobled. This is what the world wants to see.—*"Wisconsin Freemason."*

All Sorts

"Are you the young man who jumped in the river and saved my son from drowning when he fell through the ice?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Where's his mittens?"

Teacher: Give me a sentence containing a direct object.

Junior: You are sweet and beautiful.

Teacher: But what is the object?

Junior: A good report card.

Little Tobey was telling his mother about the day in school. "Mother," he said, "today our teacher asked me whether I had any brothers or sisters, and I told her I was an only child."

"And what did she say?" asked the mother.

"She said, 'Thank goodness'!"

LEAVE IT TO THE KIDS!

"A little bird told me what kind of a lawyer your daddy is."

"What did the bird say?"

"Cheap, cheap!"

"Yeah? Well a duck told me what kind of a doctor your dad is."



Local and Suburban

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To all readers of THE MASONIC CRAFTSMAN who will mail in the name of a new subscriber with two dollars (the subscription price) will be sent a free copy of the Directory of the Masonic Lodges in New England.

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